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SCIENTIFIC NOTE

The Occurrence of *Trichocorixa reticulata* in the Gulf of California (Hemiptera: Corixidae).—During the course of ground observations in support of the NASA Earth Resources Satellite Program¹, plankton tow samples were taken in the delta region of the Colorado River at the extreme northern end of the Gulf of California. One of these tows (Plankton Station D-4 at N. end of Isla Montague in the Colorado River Delta, 31° 49.9' N. latitude, 114° 48.5' W. longitude, 16 December 1972, J. R. Hendrickson) included a female of *Trichocorixa reticulata* (Guerin-Meneville).

While the occurrence of this species in salt water has been noted previously (see Williams 1944, Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., 12: 186-196, and Sailer 1946, Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., 12: 617-620), it has not been recorded from ocean waters. Williams found it in ponds more saline than sea water, accounting for its success in colonizing salt water habitats.

The locality where the specimen was collected is one of strong tidal currents produced by semidiurnal tides which can vary by as much as 9 meters between extreme high and extreme low. The water carries a very heavy silt load (standard Secchi disk visibility range is 2-15 cm depth); salinity has been measured as low as 37 and as high as 44 parts per thousand, depending upon tidal state and season (world normal salinity is about 35 parts per thousand, normal for the northern Gulf of California is about 37 parts per thousand). Accompanying the specimen were the normal components of a marine plankton tow (copepods, arrow worms, jellyfish, marine fish juveniles). The specimen was swimming actively in the concentrated plankton sample when first noted.—J. T. POLHEMUS, *Martin Marietta Aerospace, Denver, Colorado 80201* AND J. R. HENDRICKSON, *Department of Biological Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson 85721*.

¹NASA Contract NAS5-21777, Identification No. UN603. This work was also supported by NSF Grant GB34675.